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Plane and Solid Geometry. By WEBSTER WELLS and WALTER W. HART.
Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. Pp. xii + 467.

This is a text with many good features. It contains an abundance of material, including exercises of the usual type and those meant to show the applications of geometry, as in design. In fact it will meet with objection from some because, although it admits of choice of material, it gives the impression of being long, and of having its pages packed with subject matter. The propositions are first proved in full, then somewhat modified by the omission of references, steps, and in some cases of a large part, or all, of the proof. There are some valuable summaries and an unusually complete index. Constructions are introduced early in the first book and are at once used, both in exercises and in the figures of the following theorems. Indeed, it seems that the construction lines, such as those needed to find a midpoint given in the hypothesis, sometimes needlessly complicate the figures. This book seems on the whole to be the best geometry published in the Wells Series.

Solid Geometry. By WILLIAM BETZ and HARRISON E. WEBB, with the editorial coöperation of PERCEY F. SMITH. Boston: Ginn & Co. Pp. xxii + 178. Price 75 cents.

The book begins with an excellent summary of references to plane geometry used in solid geometry. This is followed by a section of introductory exercises on the regular polyhedrons. It uses the traditional procedure in many respects, the principal variations lying in a little freer assumption in some places, a somewhat different order, and the introduction of modern methods, such as the prismatoid formula and Cavalieri's Theorem. The text is attractive, the figures being well drawn, and the pages open enough not to appear unduly difficult.

Interpolated Six Plane Tables of the Logarithms of Numbers, and the Natural and Logarithmic Functions. Edited by HORACE WILMER MARSH.
New York: John Wiley and Sons. Pp. xiv + 155. Price \$1.25.

The pages are $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$, allowing room for easily read tables. The use of heavy lines that bound each set of logarithms having the same leading figures is an excellent device.

The logarithmic functions are interpolated to seconds, and all the tables are in very usable form. They have been checked by such a large number of students that there seems small probability of errors. The book also contains the usual tables of area, volume, weight, etc.

Constructive Geometry. Prepared under the direction of EARLE RAYMOND HEDRICK. New York: The Macmillan Co. Pp. 76. Price 40 cents.

This is a text in elementary geometric drawing along the lines found successful in England. The book contains both the text, which is largely problems, and blank pages for their solution. It is logically worked out, interesting, and quite comprehensive.